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WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

ACTIONS DISCOUNT PROPHECIES.

No better evidence could be offered of Republican insincerity regarding the charges preferred against official integrity of honored Missions than the attitude which officeholders in that party have assumed. The men who know the real conditions do not care to count on any alleged Democratic upheaval at the fall elections which Republican papers have tried to imagine.

Where is the outspoken candidate for an elective office among the Republicans? During the past three months, this and that faction have been going to Washington after appointments, spending money freely and showing a partisan activity that would astound any man not familiar with politics in this State. Every Federal office has had anywhere from three to a dozen applicants for its emoluments.

There has been no lethargy when there was the least chance for an appointment. Factionists did not hesitate to vilify each other in the effort to gain the favor of the President. All the resources of political invention were brought into service. One possibility in twenty was not considered too little for spoliemen seeking appointive jobs.

Apparently the politicians who failed to secure appointments this winter do not think that there is even this one chance in twenty of the Republicans carrying Missouri. If they do think so they are keeping under cover. They are not scrambling for nominations, except in isolated spots. The general elections hold no attractions for the man who is looking for a "sure thing."

Practical politicians in the Republican party realize that the "revolt" is a myth, a hallucination revamped every two years for the sake of keeping up the game. They know that the talk about "looted school funds," "immense deficits" and other such commonyr is not being taken seriously by the people.

If there were a chance of this campaign of deception being successful, the officeholders would be the first to appreciate the fact. With a wait of three years for new Federal appointments there is little for the Republican candidate to anticipate.

Generally, the man who prospers through a Republican campaign does not think of success at the election, but at the Federal pie counter. With that incentive removed, there is better opportunity to judge the politician's real thoughts regarding the result of the next election. Their actions have belied the assertions of their party organs. They know that Missouri is satisfied with Democratic administration. They realize that the people will not endorse vilification and misrepresentation. Believing these things, they seek no favors at the hands of voters.

MUST PROFIT BY THE LESSON.

Mayor Wells's determination to ascertain definitely through whose fault fire escapes had not been constructed on the Empire Hotel building at Beaumont and Olive streets, the scene of Saturday night's tragedy, and to institute proceedings against the offender, will be commended by local public sentiment.

So ghastly a lesson of neglect and criminal indifference as was taught by last Saturday night's fire must not be received without at least profiting to the extent of guarding against a repetition of the horror. The best way to correct and prevent criminal indifference and the violation of laws for the general safety is to punish those guilty of such indifference and violation of law. In this manner is the truth taught that laws for the protection of human life must be sacredly observed.

There should be increased vigilance all along the line. Building Commissioner Longfellow may well begin a more searching inspection of buildings. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson can render excellent service by a strict enforcement of the law with respect to fire escapes. There must be no more taking of chances in this matter of the safety of buildings in so far as they can be made safe by human precautions. The Chestnut and the Olive street fires have taught us a lesson that should bear good fruit.

DESERVED APPROPRIATION.

It is not surprising that religious organizations have been so prompt in recognizing the good work which is being done by Circuit Attorney Folk and his assistants in prosecuting bribery cases. The vigor with which both bribe-givers and bribe-takers have been hunted down is in line with the proper conception of good government.

The last body to compliment the Circuit Attorney is the Congressional Ministers' Association. The members have gone farther than to congratulate Mr. Folk; they recommend that the prosecution of the offenders be pushed to the full extent of the law. They would have no statement of the crusade against corruption.

Happily, the Circuit Attorney seems imbued with the same spirit. He has repeatedly announced that he will be satisfied with nothing less than verdicts and just sentences in those cases where indictments have been secured.

During the past eight years justice has so often miscarried under political administration of the prosecuting office that a change would be most welcome. St. Louis wants no technicalities to interfere with the trial of the cases or their merits.

Bribery has certainly not become such a fine art that absolute nullification of the law is possible. There is, however, need for care on the part of officials.

There must be no suspicion of fixed juries. There must be no flaw in the presentation of the State's case. The guilty must meet their just deserts. The same rigorous course which has characterized the investigation to this date must mark the completion. St. Louis will be satisfied with nothing less.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF COLONIALISM.

Governor Taft, in explaining to the Senate Committee on the Philippines why the salaries of himself and the Philippine Commissioners had been materially increased, advanced the claim that it is necessary to make the salaries from 20 to 25 per cent higher than in the United States.

The ancient truth controlling the situation is that there has never been a colonial government which was economically conducted. Great Britain, the world's leading founder and administrator of colonies is today bitterly complaining that her colonies cost her far more than they are worth to her. Extravagance seems to be inseparable from colonial administration.

In our own unhappy experience with alien colonies, this teaching has begun early and will be continued late. The carpetbag element of officeholders were swift to organize a raid on colonial officials. Their idea of colonial administration is that it should be made profitable to the administrator on the spot. They expect to live in luxury and to spend money like princes. Rathbun in Havana was a good type of the carpetbagger developed by our new colonial policy. He had a royal time during his brief swing in office.

Governor Taft is probably honest in his belief that it is necessary to make salaries in the Philippines from 20 to 25 per cent higher than in the United States. Our colonial officeholders create the necessity. Governor Taft himself, among other things, keeps fourteen horses in the stable of his palace in Manila, eight of which he owns, and also requires three carriages for his use. The President of the United States does not live on this lavish scale. There is small wonder that, as Governor Taft asserts, "money goes so fast there that it seems to melt." And the trouble is, from the average American's standpoint, that the money which this so easily melts is the taxpayers' money. The colonial situation has yet to develop an aspect containing any satisfaction to the average American, who is holding the bag from which his money is drawn to pay those who really enjoy the colonial situation. But of one thing we may all rest well assured. Just so long as we maintain our present un-American policy of colonialism and the forcible government of alien and unwilling peoples, so long will we pay dearly and bitterly for the experience.

STILL THE SAVAGE CURIOUSITY.

Dispatches from Pennsylvania tell of the great crowds which were permitted to view the bodies of the two Biddle outlaws. Sheriff Hoon, we are told, even encouraged the throng and saw nothing out of the way in allowing 2,000 people to view the remains. More recently and here in St. Louis the news items tell of as many as a thousand people standing outside the morgue to catch a glimpse of the victims of the Olive street fire. In both cases, it is stated that the larger part of the crowds consisted of women.

And why this love of the gawwome? In the case of the Biddles "death is no excuse," as Valles has said. It cannot be that there was sympathy for the two outlaws. Visiting the place where their bodies were kept was not an expression of pity for the woman who survived her partners. Like the instance here at home nothing but morbid curiosity can account for the depressing spectacle.

There cannot be so much difference between this spirit and that which prompted the women of the French Revolution to sit within the shadow of the guillotine and kelt, only interrupting their work long enough to dip their handkerchiefs in the flowing blood. The human race has not advanced so far that the mocking laugh of the Roman matron at the gladiatorial combats has been entirely bred out. Whatever the cause, the streak seems implanted in certain natures. Education, general refinement, even religion, seem unable to totally eliminate this queer tendency.

INDICTMENTS FOR PERJURY.

Persons who have knowledge constituting information on bribery transactions would better not rash in believing that a perjury indictment does not amount to anything when the bribery is barred as a crime by the expiration of time.

It may be true that perjury exists only when a deliberate falsehood under oath is uttered concerning a pertinent fact; and that a fact of evidence regarding a crime cannot be pertinent when there is no crime.

But those who know the facts of bribery in the Central Traction matter, for instance, assume too much if they think that the Circuit Attorney and the Grand Jury have not considered these things. Indictments for perjury are not decided upon without counting the probabilities of successful prosecution. Some of the bribes supposed to have been outlawed may have had consequences which constituted new acts of a criminal character. Some of the guilty persons may have been out of the jurisdiction of the State.

Mr. Folk and the Grand Jury have chosen an excellent weapon with which to deal effective blows at bribe-givers and bribe-takers. The great obstacle in the way of dealing with these lawbreaking gentry is ordinarily the extreme difficulty of securing direct evidence. Usually every man who positively knows anything about bribery also has had a share in it. By attacking the witnesses with the weapon of perjury prosecutions there comes the best chance of forcing out the truth in open court.

Witnesses who testify falsely before the Grand Jury would better not count too soon their chickens of immunity. An indictment for perjury can go to a verdict of guilty even if the Central Traction bill was passed more than three years ago. The Circuit Attorney and the Grand Jury may not, after all, be the ones to be disappointed.

DON'T PUT HIM IN A CAGE.

That Parisian wife who locked her husband in an iron cage until the woman of whom she was jealous had left Paris took a summary but most ineffectual means of making him a good husband who would never care to wander from his own fireside.

Even the most patient husband, let alone one who is frisky enough to arouse the green-eyed monster in his wife's bosom, would resent being placed in iron's chains.

To the meekest man since Job's time, there would be something intensely humiliating in the act of sitting in a cage and being fed through the bars by a wife who glowered at him as she fed.

Oppression of this nature would make a marital rebel of the most angelic man that ever wore the yoke of matrimony.

And how much more it would arouse the demon which lurks in the breast of the dirty husband must be left to the imaginations of those who have studied the species. It is safe to predict that the Parisian

who languished in an iron cage because of his wife's jealousy will give her cause for jealousy to beat the band hereafter. Whenever he thinks of that cage he'll begin cutting up monkey-shines.

That Frenchman's wife has played the wild. She ought to cage herself now and do penance for the rank folly of making a bad husband worse by harsh treatment.

Senator Turner's impassioned denunciation of the Republican party's Philippine policy as constituting the worst blow struck at liberty since liberty first found a foothold on the American continent is justified by the facts in the case. The imperialist clique in the Republican party is in the habit of belittling such speeches by sneers and gibes, but the truth cannot be obscured in such manner. The Philippine policy now prevailing is a policy of imperialism and colonialism, utterly foreign and antagonistic to American principles and teachings. The American people are already paying a bitter price for this un-American policy. They will pay a ghastly price indeed if that policy is permanently followed. Happily, the likelihood of an American awakening to the folly and the sin of colonialism and imperialism is daily becoming stronger.

The Globe says that "the discussion must proceed to the large sums of money taken from the School Fund without an offset in bond cancellation." It really seems that the Missouri press must again circulate the news that the Globe-Democrat out-sins Ananias. In the first place, no large sums, or small sums, have been taken from the School Fund. The sole question has been the mode of investing the school moneys. They have been invested in State securities. Republicans invariably concurring. Every dollar of school money paid into the Sinking Fund is represented in canceled bonds. If the mode of investment is unwise, let us discuss that. If the proposed constitutional amendment is unwise, let us discuss that. But there is no shortage to discuss.

The Republic is glad to again quote Mr. Hobbs, the Republican Election Commissioner, in favor of the present election law. To be sure, Mr. Hobbs, as a machine Republican, does do the partisan bidding by declaring that the law is "diabolical." But all the complaints he makes go to violations of the law and not to its provisions. He says that "hoodlums" threw out his judges and clerks. No election law can insure itself against the criminal acts of hoodlums. Mr. Hobbs would as well call bribery statutes diabolical because scoundrelly members of the Municipal Assembly levy blackmail on legislation.

If Democratic voters in the fall elections are forced to make a choice between a Democratic nominee who is known as a friend to the corrupt lobby and a Republican with a clean legislative record, it will be their duty as Democrats to support the honest Republican. The Democratic party in Missouri is the only party known for its opposition to the lobby. Wherever the lobby has gained a victory in legislation it has been because of a few traitors. Democrats will be justified in refusing to aid known tools of the lobby.

The generosity of the public in contributing to the fund for the relief of the families of the firemen who died in the Chestnut street conflagration is good medicine for pessimists. The response has been both liberal and prompt. Heroism is always admired. The world loves the memory of him who does his full duty.

Judging from the story, scenes and characters of Paderewski's opera, "Manru," now about to be produced in New York, the critics will at least not be able to truthfully charge that the work is lacking in Polish.

RECENT COMMENT.

A Tariff Boomerang.

Among the causes assigned for the inability of American cable manufacturers to compete with other cable manufacturers are the difference in wages and the lack of cable-laying ships. To offset the latter difficulty, it is urged that the United States Government adapt to this work some of the ships used as transports and cruisers during the late war with Spain. To overcome the difference in wages, it is proposed in some quarters that a protective tariff be imposed upon the entire length of a cable ending in American territory and not only upon much of it, say, three miles at the shore ends of the cable, over which at present the United States may fairly claim jurisdiction. Such a tariff would, doubtless, give American manufacturers a monopoly of the construction of cables ending at both ends on United States territory; but as retaliatory tariffs could be placed upon American-made cables landing on foreign soil, this would, perhaps, narrow, rather than broaden, the American manufacturer's market.

Tunneling Into New York.

The plans of the Pennsylvania and Long Island railroads for a series of tunnels into a central station near Herald Square, New York, make one of the most interesting of the many vast rebuilding projects in the greater city. The plan is to run into two eighteen-foot tubes on the New Jersey side and under the Hudson River, and a block apart, under the busy city streets. The big station into which the cars will emerge will be approximately 1,000 feet, and will have two miles of platforms and provision for twenty-five tracks. A bridge will extend for two blocks over the tracks, and the station will be easily accessible from all by stairways. From this perfectly arranged center of transit, the tracks swing eastward in three separate tubes running under Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets to the East River, where they turn to the north and emerge near Thompson avenue in Brooklyn.

The Same Old Trouble.

It was a frequent custom with Lincoln, this of carrying his children on his shoulders. He rarely went about without them. The antics of the boys with their father, and the species of tyranny they exercised over him, are still subjects of talk in Springfield. Mr. Roland Diller, who was a neighbor of Mr. Lincoln, tells one of the best of the stories. He was called to the door one day by hearing a great noise of children, and there was Mr. Lincoln striding by with the boys, both of whom were waving "boys," he asked, "What's the matter with the whole world?" Lincoln replied, "I've got three walnuts, and each wants two."

The Fishes of Japan.

The islands of Japan are remarkable for their richness of animal life. The variety in climatic and other conditions, the nearness to the great continent of Asia and to the chief center of marine life—the East Indian Islands—its relation to the warm Black Current or Kuro Shio—the Gulf Stream of the Orient—and to the cold current from Bering Sea, all tend to give variety to the fauna of the seas. Especially numerous and varied are the fishes of Japan. It has been noted that the fish fauna of Japan bears a striking resemblance to that of the Mediterranean, and Doctor Günther has suggested that this can be accounted for by supposing that in recent times a continuous coast line and sea passage extended from one region to the other, the Isthmus of Suez not existing.

An Example to Be Imitated.

St. Louis is making a most excellent start toward cleaning the city for the World's Fair. Not only are they cleaning up the streets, but they are purifying the back alleys of the morals; an example to be imitated with profit by other cities.

MRS. WILLIAM RALPH BRIGHT GIVES HER FIRST RECEPTION.

Young Matron's Initial Entertainment Attended by Many of Her Friends, Both Young and Old—Miss Gertrude Adams Makes Her Debut at Reception Given by Her Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hardaway Adams—Miss Freund's Mardi Gras Dance.

MRS. BRIGHT RECEIVES.

Mrs. William Ralph Bright received yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 at her residence, No. 927 West Belle place. As this is the first entertainment given by the hostess since her marriage last November, the house was crowded all afternoon by ladies who took the opportunity to greet the young matron and her assistants, who were Mrs. J. J. Parker of Calumet, her mother, and Mrs. J. H. Bright of West Belle place, her mother-in-law.

The house was simply trimmed in green, while the dining-room was gay with many colored ribbons. The serving table bore a huge centerpiece of red, yellow and blue combined with their own foliage; red candles and shades, garlands of smilax tied with red satin, and more satin loops on the overhanging chandelier.

Six girl friends of the hostess—Miss Mosses, Miss Johnson, Miss Fanny Bright, Miss Ida Bright, Miss Wilson and Miss Elizabeth Howard—served. The hostess wore a malachite green crepe de Chine dress, the bridesmaids wore white Irish lace and knots of green chiffon; Mrs. Bright, Sr., was in black grenadine and white chiffon, and Mrs. Parker in black net and turquoise-blue velvet.

MISS ADAMS'S DEBUT.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardaway Adams of Westminster place gave a reception last evening in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Gertrude Adams. The greater part of the guest list was made up of debutantes and Miss Adams's young friends.

Mrs. Adams received in a gown of white embroidered silk with black lace appliques and choix of turquoise pique. Miss Adams wore pale pink tulle with green and white lace. Miss Isabel Moon, who assisted, was gowned in white silk mill with pale-blue pique.

The house was simply trimmed with potted palms, ferns, and cut flowers. In the drawing-room, where the receiving party stood, pink azaleas, tall palms and ferns, formed a background for the hostess and her bridesmaids. The ballroom, on the third floor of the house, has recently been remodeled and a new dancing floor laid. This was decorated entirely in white. Large baskets of azaleas, tied with large pink satin bows, were placed about the room. From the center of the ceiling hung a large ball of pink streamers, from which garlands of smilax entwined with azaleas, were festooned about the posts and to the corners of the room. The musicians were concealed from view in the newly constructed balcony, by large palms and ferns.

Dancing began at an early hour and at midnight a course supper was served in the spacious dining-room, after which dancing was resumed.

Among the guests were: Messrs.—Charles Ambeiser, J. W. Harrison, H. B. Davis, Herbert Wright, A. C. Blanke, Joseph Spencer, Paul McKim, C. E. Townsend, Charles Simmons, Harold Six, Harry C. Constock, Franklin Redd, W. M. Conrad, E. S. Landau, Charles Walcott, Carl Melville, Henry Lambert, Ralph Thompson, Louis Sampson, Leonard Mathews, Estelle Lawson, May Pierce, Josephine Dunne, Ruth White, Marion Adams of Chicago, Lottie Haverstick, Miss McGee, Glad Warner, Pauline van der Grinten, Estelle Nugent, Elizabeth Bartlett, Dorothy Dieckman, Mary Smith, Evelyn Calhoun.

MARDI GRAS DANCE.

Miss Laura Freund of Calumet gave a very pleasant Mardi Gras dance last evening in honor of Miss Helen Well of Buffalo, who is visiting Mrs. Fred Freund. The dance was small, only about sixty young persons, and no married ones, being invited. The joyous and fun of the evening proved to be unlimited. Appropriate decorations for the evening were placed in the large third-story ballroom, with masques on the walls, colored lights, many flags and bunting, and, with smilax garlands, red carnations and roses, made the entire house a gay sight.

Miss Freund received in a white Persian mill frock over pale blue, ornamented with white silk medallions and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Well was in pale gray crepe de Chine, with American beauties, and Mrs. Freund wore a white dotted Swiss gown over Nile green satin.

MORNING CHORAL CONCERT.

The first season concert of the Morning Choral Club will be given on next Tuesday evening, February 11, at half after 8 o'clock at the Odéon. The club has been diligently rehearsing several fine choruses for female voices since November, and is prepared to present an excellent programme. The ladies will sing for their most pretentious number, "Camille Saint-Saens' Night," with soprano solo by Miss Sara Anderson of New York, and three obligato parts by Misses Brockway, "The Oryzopsis," with two solos, by Robert Schumann; "Sweet Tones in Magic Night," by Jullien; "Song of the Reapers," by Franz Liszt; "The Moths," by A. Palestrina, and Schubert's "Serenade," will be the other choral numbers. In addition to Miss Anderson and Mr. Brockway, Charles Gallois will assist at the organ.

The Morning Choral is enjoying its most successful season, and is considerably increased, both in number and in the quality of its members. The coming concert promises to be one of its best and most enjoyable efforts.

MRS. WALL AND MR. REED ENGAGED.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Reed, No. 1178 Harvard street, Calumet, Illinois, Washington, D. C., yesterday, announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Minnie Wall, to Mr. Insall Reed of St. Louis. The wedding is set for Wednesday, February 13, and will take place very early in the morning at the home of the bride and bridegroom will live in St. Louis, being at home after March 1 at No. 709 Russell avenue.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The marriage of Miss Lona Huse, daughter of the late William Huse of St. Louis, and Mr. Isaac Hodges, also of St. Louis, will take place to-day in New York, at the New York Hotel. The bride and bridegroom have been East for a fortnight, and were joined on Monday by Mr. Hodges and his sister, Miss Hodges. As Mr. Huse's death is a recent event, the wedding ceremony will be conducted with great simplicity.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Becker are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Monday, February 10. Mrs. Becker was Miss Adele Dittman.

Mr. J. B. M. Kehlor, No. 4 Vandeventer place, gave a buffet luncheon on Monday afternoon, for Mrs. Natalie Wright. Mrs. Kehlor was assisted by her daughters, Mrs. C. K. Dickson Walsh and Mrs. Peyton Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Norman Jones have returned from their European wedding journey, and are established at the Calumet residence, No. 254 Lincoln boulevard, while Mr. and Mrs. David R. Calhoun are visiting in New York. Mrs. Jones was Miss Josephine Calhoun.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Timkin of Hotel Berlin, departed the first of this week for Southern California, where they will remain until April.

The Union Club will give its annual masquerade party on Valentine's Day, Friday, February 14.

Mrs. H. H. Culver has gone to San Francisco.

PASCO SAYS FRANCE CAN GIVE GOOD TITLE.

Former Senator Testifies on Panama Route Before Inter-oceanic Canals Committee.

EXPLAINS THE LAWS INVOLVED.

Believes a Concession in Perpetuity Can Easily Be Obtained by the United States From Colombia.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Former United States Senator Samuel Pasco, now a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, testified before the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals today that he had carefully investigated the proposition made by the new Panama Canal company for the sale of the Panama Canal rights and that he was fully convinced that under the French laws and the usage of the French courts that country has a valid title to the franchise and right-of-way to the canal and could therefore make a transfer to the United States which would hold in law.

He thought that the cooperation of the United States in the sale of the Panama Canal rights would be a proper guaranty from that company as to its position and held the opinion that no apprehension need be felt on that score. He expressed the further opinion that any trouble that might arise over right-of-way would be encountered in dealing with a Central American government, but said that this trouble was a problem of the United States in dealing with the Panama route.

In reply to questions Mr. Pasco said he understood that there are now two gentlemen in the city from Colombia for the purpose of negotiating with the Minister from that country regarding the proposed concessions for the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States.

Mr. Pasco was questioned at length by Senator Morgan as to the effect of the various treaties between the United States and other Powers relative to the canal, and also as to the rights of the United States in the proposed transfer, the result being that Messrs. Pasco and Morgan disagreed on the question of the right of the United States to grant the concession. Mr. Morgan also sought to bring out the fact that a concession of only ninety-nine years in the way of a lease, such as has been given to the Panama company by the Colombian Government, would not be sufficient to meet the demands of the United States, in case the proffer of sale on the present Panama company should be accepted by the United States.

Mr. Pasco agreed with him on that point, adding his opinion that a concession in perpetuity of the French title might be secured. He assented to a suggestion made by Senator Foster of Louisiana, that an investigation of the French title might be made in the case in which the purchase should be decided upon.

PANAMA WANTS TO BE HEARD.

Renewal of Work on Canal May End Revolution.

Panama, Colombia, Feb. 11.—The news that Senator Silva, Colombian Minister at Washington, and Admiral Valdes, President of the Canal Commission, are engaged in drawing up a canal protocol has not been well received in Government circles here.

Seeing Governor Arango says that the interests of the Isthmus have not been consulted and that it is hoped the special representative of the United States, Mr. Pasco, would be able to induce Silva to make improvements at Panama, the construction of an aqueduct, and a system of sewage. It is believed that the renewal of the work on the canal will mean the end of the Colombian revolution.

At a meeting held this afternoon a large number of the inhabitants of Panama who are prominent politically and socially decided to send a delegation to Senator Silva, applauding his efforts with regard to the canal.

SENATOR JONES IN ARKANSAS.

Says He Has No Fear of Result of March Primary.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Rogers, Ark., Feb. 11.—Senator James K. Jones arrived here this morning from Washington, D. C., and after a visit with friends in the city, he returned to his home in Hempstead County. He will make no speeches and says that he has not arranged for any. He expects to be in Arkansas at the Democratic primary in March.

Senator Jones declares that he is opposed to the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State, as he believes the South is entitled to a larger representation in the Senate, and that the admission of a larger population than Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, the Dakotas, etc., would be a disadvantage to the South.

He also said that he had received tariff disclaimers among the Republicans will result in the next House being Democratic.

WEDDINGS.

GREEN—FINNIGAN.
Monroe City, Mo., Feb. 11.—Oscar H. Green and Miss Laura Finnigan, two of the popular society of this city, were married at St. Stephen's Church at 3 o'clock this evening by the Reverend Father John Leary.

McKINNEY—TOSSETT.
Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 11.—A notable event in society here was the wedding of McKinney, a business man of Chicago, and Miss Tosssett, a daughter of the late McKinney, who was a prominent citizen of Bloomington. The bride is the daughter of a wealthy man. The couple will reside in Chicago.

BARNES—WILLIAMS.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 11.—Miss Lydia Williams of St. Louis met her sweetheart, William Barnes, at this place to-day and they were married by the Reverend Father Timmons of the St. Louis South. The couple will make this place their future home.

DICKINSON—HOLAND.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Butler, Mo., Feb. 11.—Mr. W. E. Dickinson and Miss Martha Holand were married here to-day.

BAER—HAMMER.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Arnold, Ill., Feb. 11.—Miss Faith Hammer of this city and Charles Baer of Harrisburg were married at 6 o'clock this evening.

WITTEG—ZITZMAN.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
St. Louis, Ill., Feb. 11.—Mr. William Wittig and Miss Theresa Zitzman were married to-day at the residence of St. Charles's Cathedral by the pastor, the Reverend Father Dr. Zitzman, a well-known resident of this city. The bride is a prominent and well-known contractor of the city.

SANDERS—NOBLE.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Paducah, Ky., Feb. 11.—Mr. David Sanders and Miss Noble were married this morning in the Episcopal Church by the Right Reverend T. A. Dwyer, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, assisted by Rector B. E. Reed, the pastor. Mr. Sanders is a popular traveling man and Miss Noble is the daughter of the late John Noble. At noon they left for a bridal tour.

JACOB—JAMES.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Palmyra Junction, Mo., Feb. 11.—Mr. George Jacob and Miss Lulu James, both of this city, were married at St. Joseph's Church this morning, the Reverend Father Carline officiating.

Boy Badly Frozen.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
Evansville, Ind., Feb. 11.—James Randall, aged 12, was found to-day on Wabash Island, almost frozen to death. He had been there for three days. He was brought here, and both legs will have to be amputated. He lives in Union County, Kentucky.